

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

For Cuban, Yugoslav and noncommunist reportage on the activities of delegations attending the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Countries Movement (3-7 September) and coverage of the conference itself, see Section AA, "Nonaligned Conference," of the 28 August issue and subsequent issues and supplements of the Latin American DAILY REPORT. Soviet, Chinese, Vietnamese, Kampuchean and North Korean coverage and speeches by heads of delegation from communist countries appear in the respective area DAILY REPORTS.

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U.S. CRITICIZED FOR CONDITIONS ON TALKS WITH PLO

JN310922 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0905 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 31 August--In a statement published here today, PLO Executive Committee Secretary Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi affirmed that the United States has no right to impose conditions for a dialog with the PLO. He said: The PLO is a fact that cannot be ignored in the Middle East. Washington has no right to place conditions for a dialog with the PLO, particularly if these conditions serve a third party that is usurping Palestinian land, namely, Israel.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN, the PLO Executive Committee secretary said that it is unlikely that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will go to New York to attend the UN General Assembly meetings in September.

In his statement, Mr an-Nashashibi referred to U.S. UN delegate Andrew Young's resignation, describing it as a clear and courageous stand that expresses the opinion of the ordinary U.S. citizen who has begun to understand the facts of the conflict in the Middle East.

ISRAEL SAID USING BANNED WEAPONS IN LEBANON

JN292116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 29 August--A Palestinian spokesman has confirmed that Zionist forces have used U.S.-made internationally banned weapons in its aggression in southern Lebanon. He also emphasized that these weapons are only available from NATO forces.

The spokesman, Mahmud al-Labadi, official in charge of the PLO Foreign Relations Department, was speaking at a press conference he held here tonight. He explained that the task of the press conference is to acquaint world public opinion with the type of weapons that have been used by the enemy.

Al-Labadi showed samples of cluster and fragmentation bombs.

Another Palestinian military official, Lt Col Abu Hamid, gave more details about the type of weapons that the enemy had used recently in southern Lebanon. He said that the enemy had used 203 mm Howitzers, which are among the largest of the long-range land artillery. Their shells can carry nuclear heads. He pointed out that the enemy had used missiles carrying cluster bombs, which are internationally banned, in addition to 175 mm and 155 mm field artillery, as well as 75 mm Super Sherman tank artillery and Gabriel rockets that are launched from gunboats.

The Palestinian military official revealed that samples of the aforementioned weapons were found in Ar-Rashidiyah camp near Tyre and other areas that recently came under Zionist shelling in southern Lebanon.

PLO SOURCE REFUTES BUTRUS GHALI STATEMENT

JN310826 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Replying to the fabricated statements made by Butrus Ghali to AFP today [as heard] a responsible Palestinian information source has stated the following:

The Egyptian minister of state's statements expose the bankruptcy of Egyptian policy after wallowing in the Camp David swamp and completely capitulating to the will of the Israeli occupiers and their U.S. masters.

Since the beginning, the PLO has opposed As-Sadat's course, which considers that 99 percent of the cards are in Washington's hands, because Washington has opposed and continues to oppose the objectives of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation.

Butrus Ghali has said that our people will join the capitulatory negotiations on self-rule. We would like to affirm that our people who rally around the PLO, reject the parties to, aims, preludes and results of the self-rule negotiations because they contradict our people's objectives, entrench occupation and constitute a continued conspiracy against the Palestinian people and revolution.

'ARAFAT EXPRESSES SORROW OVER CONTINUED AS-SADR ABSENCE

JN310749 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, has stated the following:

I am extremely pained and moved over the continued absence of news about his eminence Imam Musa as-Sadr, the Palestinian revolution's friend whom we have missed throughout this period and in the midst of the violent events lived by our Arab nation and the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. The most prominent of these events has been the terrorist, criminal war waged by the terrorist Menahem Begin with the aid of such modern and developed U.S. weapons as cluster bombs, 75mm shells, phosphorus bombs and other destructive weapons which are directed against the sons of southern Lebanon and the south's Palestinian camps.

Abu 'Ammar added: If we have missed the imam's spiritual guidance during this critical period, we find our best consolation in the firm steadfastness of his sons in the south until the crisis is over and the imam returns safe and sound as a vanguard leader and as an imam to those who are deprived in their homeland and those deprived of their homeland.

FATAH, EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY ISSUE STATEMENT

JN302000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--The Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, and the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] abroad have called on progressive forces and the official and popular organizations in the Arab homeland, and the world to adopt all necessary measures to secure the release of the political detainees in the prisons of As-Sadat's regime.

In a joint statement issued on the talks between Fatah and NPUG delegations, the two sides asserted their commitment to deepening the cohesion between the Palestinian revolution and the Egyptian national opposition in their struggle against imperialist and world Zionist schemes.

The two sides denounced the barbaric and repressive measures to which NFUG members and its patriotic cadres are subjected by the Egyptian police because of their national and patriotic stands. They declared their solidarity with the struggle being waged by NFUG and its leaders against the agent regime and its treasonous policies.

The two sides praised the Lebanese people's struggle and their resistance against the treacherous Zionist attacks.

FATAH OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 29 AUG

JN291713 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Majid Abu Sharar, FATAH Revolutionary Council secretary, left Beirut for Moscow today on a 10-Day visit at the invitation of the writer's unions and the Soviet UNESCO committee.

'ARAFAT TO PARTICIPATE IN LIBYA'S 1 SEP CELEBRATIONS

JN301154 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will lead a large Palestinian delegation to participate in the Libyan people's celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES USSR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES 30 AUG

JN301828 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received the Soviet charge d'affaires in Lebanon at noon today. Our correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar gave a message to the ambassador [as heard] for the Soviet leadership.

ABU MAYZAR MEETS VIETNAMESE, INDIAN, BULGARIAN ENVOYS

JN301847 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar has received a message from the Vietnamese president in reply to his 8 August message.

In the message, the Vietnamese president expressed his complete support for the PLO and the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The message was received by brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member, during a meeting with the Vietnamese ambassador. The meeting dealt with bilateral relations.

Brother Abu Mayzar also received the Indian ambassador to Syria. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, the Middle East situation and other international issues to be included on the agenda of the nonaligned summit conference, which will be discussed in Havana at the beginning of September. They also discussed bilateral relations.

Yesterday, Abu Mayzar received the Bulgarian charge d'affaires, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the present situation.

Meets With Japanese Ambassador

JN310806 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 31 Aug 79
JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member, met with the Japanese ambassador to Syria in Damascus last night.

The Japanese ambassador explained his country's stand on the Palestinian issue and its support of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. During the meeting, Brother Abu Mayzar conveyed the PLO's views on the recent Japanese stand, views which call for developing this stand since Japan's continued pursuit of its present policy does not serve Japanese-Arabs interests.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS DETONATE BOMBS IN JERUSALEM

JN291458 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 29 Aug 79
JN

[Text] Our Palestinian revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland are escalating their military activities against the enemy's vital installations and centers. This morning, one of the units placed delayed-action bombs beneath an enemy border guard vehicle that was parked in front of the Zionist government printing office in the Abu Tor neighborhood of Jerusalem. The vehicle was destroyed, two of the enemy were injured, one seriously, and the printing office was heavily damaged. Immediately afterward, enemy security elements rushed to the scene and cordoned off the entire Abu Tor neighborhood. Enemy police arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of their having participated in the operation.

At 0650, the enemy police discovered a booby trap planted in front of one of the enemy government's firms located in the (Bat Jizan) neighborhood of Jerusalem. The enemy immediately evacuated the area and a sapper rushed to the scene and dismantled it. Reporting this operation, the enemy radio said that the edayeen had used a bomb produced by the Israeli Army.

Despite strict enemy security measures and arrest campaigns, our fighters continued their bold operations. The unit of martyr Ibtisam al-Hadmi planted a highly explosive bomb inside an enemy tourist bus. The bomb was discovered at about 0900, as the bus was entering a gas station. The bus was immediately evacuated and parked in an empty lot. However, the bomb went off and destroyed the bus and smashed windows in nearby houses and stores. Enemy police launched indiscriminating mass arrests against our Palestinian citizens.

Further Reportage

JN291645 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Aug 79
JN

[Text] A unit of our fighters operating inside the occupied homeland planted highly explosive bombs inside an enemy soldier pick-up station on Hebron road. An unidentified number of the enemy were wounded and the station's building was damaged. Reporting this, the enemy radio said that one person was seriously wounded.

BAHRAIN

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR LIBYA, FRANCE

JN310848 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 31 August--Bahraini heir apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah left Manama this morning for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah to represent the Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah at the First of September Revolution's 10th anniversary celebrations there tomorrow, at the invitation of Libyan Jamahiriyyah revolution leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

The Bahraini heir apparent was seen off by the Bahraini amir, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Salman Al Khalifah; Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and top Bahraini civilian and military Bahraini officials.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad is scheduled to leave the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah Sunday evening for Europe. He will begin with a 3-day official visit to France on Monday at the invitation of French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, during which he will hold talks with French officials on bolstering bilateral relations in all fields, especially the military field.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ CALLS FOR UN CONDEMNATION OF U.S.

JN310833 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0550 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 31 August--A Bahraini paper today calls on the UN Security Council not to condemn Israel in any resolution on the situation in southern Lebanon. The paper says that the condemnation should be directed against the United States, because it is the sole supplier of arms used by Israel against southern Lebanon. The paper also calls on the Arabs to condemn the United States for the same reasons.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ urges the PLO and the Lebanese and Syrian authorities to ask the Soviet Union for a missile network for air defense all along southern Lebanon, in addition to its moral support and repeated messages to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

Concluding its editorial, the paper proposes to the Arab countries to consider the battle in southern Lebanon as their own and to mobilize their weight and potential to end Israel's arrogance and annihilation practices in the south.

KUWAIT

NO INVITATION FOR SUMMIT ON LEBANON RECEIVED

JN301040 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 30 August--An official Kuwaiti source stated here yesterday evening that Kuwait has not received any Lebanese invitation to convene an urgent Arab summit conference to discuss the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon, so that it cannot be said that Kuwait supports or objects to such a summit.

This statement was in reply to reports in Beirut yesterday, which quoted a Kuwaiti source as saying there is no need to convene an Arab summit at present and that it would suffice for the followup committee stemming from the Bayt ad-Din conference to convene.

Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss stated yesterday that it was unlikely that this is Kuwait's position.

PDRY

OPPOSITION LEADER DISCUSSES USSR BASES, INFLUENCE

NC301730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 August--The chairman of the united national front for southern Yemen, 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi, has stated that the Soviet Union has established a new military naval base in Socotra Island aimed at increasing the activities of the Soviet naval forces in the Arab world and Africa.

Makkawi warned against the gravity of communist infiltration in the PDRY. He said that the Arab countries must realize the need to confront this danger.

In a statement to SAWT AL-JANUB AL-YAMANI magazine Makkawi said that the communist regime in Aden has managed to exploit Arab solidarity in order to take millions of dollars to purchase arms. This regime sent its youth to study in communist countries in order to raise the standard of its forces to confront the Arab countries and their funds.

Speaking on the methods to confront this danger Makkawi said that the fraternal Arab countries must increase their aid to the YAR to strengthen its armed forces. The Arab countries must withdraw all their aid to the regime in Aden and support the opposition in the PDRY in order to overthrow the communist regime.

In his statement Makkawi noted the deterioration of the standard of living of the people in the PDRY. He said that in the PDRY pupils, young men, women and children are suffering from anemia because meat and staples are unavailable.

Makkawi said fish, which abound off the shores of Aden, is being exported to communist countries. Soviet fishing boats have been permitted to fish along Aden shores.

Pointing to the issue of Yemeni unity, Makkawi said that Yemeni unity is a fateful issue. However, it is difficult to establish this unity without taking into consideration the Yemeni people's views.

Makkawi said that two-thirds of the PDRY people have been displaced in the Arab and European countries and detention camps. The rest of the people are helpless because of terror and fear.

Makkawi said 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and his communist clique are ruling only themselves and are living under the protection of the Soviet and Cuban forces stationed in the country.

Concluding his statement Makkawi said that any agreement on unity with Marxist rulers will be rejected by our Yemeni people in the two parts of Yemen and will afflict Yemen and all the area's countries. Unity must emanate from the deeply rooted nobility of the Yemeni people and it must insure the return of the citizens displaced abroad and expel the communist rulers, Soviet aliens, Cubans and East Germans along with their forces and bases. This unity must also insure our participation as a national force in any talks on our country's future.

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN LEAVES FOR NONALINED CONFERENCE

JN301931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1912 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 August--President Saddam Husayn left for Havana today to lead the Iraqi delegation to the Sixth Nonaligned Summit Conference, which opens in Havana on Monday.

The delegation accompanying President Saddam Husayn includes Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Hikmat Ibrahim, RCC member; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister; and Latif Nasif Jasim, minister of culture and information. The delegation also includes a number of advisers, as well as a technical and information complement.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SOFIA COMMITTEE MEETINGS

JN291059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 August--Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Minister 'Amir Mahdi Salih left for Sofia this morning to head an Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the 11th session of the Joint Iraqi-Bulgarian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During its 4-day meetings, the committee will discuss ways to develop cooperation between Iraq and Bulgaria in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, higher education, irrigation, transport, communications, culture and information. The Iraqi delegation includes representatives of seven Iraqi ministries.

IRISH ENERGY MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD AFTER TALKS

JN310935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 31 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 August--Irish Industry, Commerce and Energy Minister Desmond O'Malley and the delegation accompanying him concluded an official 6-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad this morning.

In a statement to INA, O'Malley said he discussed with the oil, trade, agriculture and health ministers several issues related to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the future.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS HOME FROM PRIVATE TRIP

JN301852 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat returned to Amman a short while ago, following their private visit to a number of European states.

During the trip, his highness addressed the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, which opened in Vienna on 20 August. He also delivered a lecture at the Arab-British Cooperation Society in London on the future of Jordan's economy. Further, his highness met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, with whom he discussed the situation in the region and relations between Jordan and Austria. His highness also met with UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim to discuss ways of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East region.

On arrival, his highness was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Senate President Bahjat al-Talhuni, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Ra'd Ibn Zayd and a number of senior officials.

Receives FRG's Genscher

JN302120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in his office this evening. They reviewed the dimensions of the Middle East situation and the role the European countries could play in finding a just solution for a comprehensive peace for the area. His highness and the visiting minister also reviewed the dangers of the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

His highness the crown prince hosted a dinner in honor of Genscher and his accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court and several other guests.

Genscher Departs

LD310908 Hamburg DPA in German 0805 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Amman--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and the delegation of economic experts accompanying him, have ended their visit to Jordan. They are due to arrive in Egypt at 1330 GMT this afternoon. Genscher met Crown Prince Hasan last night and they discussed the expansion of FRG-Jordanian relations and FRG participation in Jordanian development projects.

Tonight, Genscher is due to meet Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, and will be received by President as-Sadat outside Alexandria tomorrow. Genscher is due back in Bonn late tomorrow night.

BRIEFS

U.S. AID LOAN--Jordan and the United States signed an agreement today by which the U.S. Agency for International Development will offer Jordan a \$7.5 million loan, to contribute to financing an Aqaba sewage project and to supply and install a network for collecting sewage after treatment. [Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN]

BUTRUS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, LEAVES FOR HAVANA

NC301614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut this afternoon for Havana via Madrid to represent Lebanon at the nonaligned states conference.

Speaking to correspondents on whether the issue of the south will be raised at the Havana conference, Minister Butrus said: In his capacity as the representative of the president of the republic, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss will deliver Lebanon's address at the Havana conference. According to my information, Lebanon's address will deal with the issue of the south. It will deal with the problem of the south from the standpoint of the tragedies being suffered by the southerners and the damage being caused to them and their property, the standpoint of Israel's violation of the UN resolutions, and the standpoint of the need to assist Lebanon, through all the parties present in the south, to implement the UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 425 and 450. If these resolutions are properly implemented, they will lead to the restoration of state sovereignty and authority over the south and saving Lebanon more than one problem. It appears that Lebanon has today become the big victim--if not the only victim--while it has committed no sin and is not responsible for what is happening in this area.

Asked for his comment on the speeches delivered at the Security Council and whether he expects a council resolution on the south, Minister Butrus said: Before I left my office this morning, I saw the reports and cables concerning yesterday's Security Council debate. I dwelt in particular on the speech of the Lebanese delegate, which tackled the issue from all angles, and on the speech of the U.S. delegate and president of the Security Council, not because he is the delegate of the United States but because the speaker was Ambassador Andrew Young. We know the stand he has recently taken vis-a-vis the PLO and his support for the Palestinian people to achieve their legitimate rights--something which made him lose his job. Young spoke on behalf of the United States and emphasized two points which we must dwell on. The first was the denunciation of Israel for its unjustified aggression in southern Lebanon, which exposes the life and property of the Lebanese to danger and causes displacement of people without any cause or justification. The second point was that Andrew Young called on the PLO to discipline itself, particularly in southern Lebanon, to prevent any pretexts which may be taken and to make it possible for this area to again become an area of peace and stability. I think that no rational person could help but pause a little and think about these two points, in view of their importance.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH UNIFIL COMMANDER ERSKINE

NC301244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss held a 1-hour meeting with UNIFIL Commander Gen Emanuel Erskine and discussed the situation and tasks of the UN forces.

After the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said: I discussed the situation of UNIFIL with General Erskine in light of the recent harassments and attacks, which resulted in a number of UNIFIL casualties.

On behalf of the Lebanese Government, I affirmed to General Erskine our profound regret for what happened and our full support for the UN forces and the mission they came to Lebanon to fulfill. I also expressed our constant readiness to provide them with whatever aid and support we can to enable them to carry out their mission effectively and completely.

General Erskine said: Before Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss leaves the country, I have taken the opportunity to discuss the issue of the south, especially after the recent operations. We hope that the situation will improve and understanding will prevail between us and the forces that are present in the south to overcome the obstacles facing the UNIFIL.

He added: We have not yet been officially informed of Norway's intention to withdraw its contingent. We will continue our contacts with all the parties to maintain the cease-fire. General Erskine announced that a Thanaian force, consisting of 300 soldiers, will arrive on 1 September.

Meets PLO UN Representative

NC301734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today met with Basil 'Aql, the PLO representative at the United Nations. After the meeting, Basil 'Aql said: We discussed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly in southern Lebanon. We are interested in facilitating the success of the UNIFIL mission in restoring Lebanese sovereignty. We would like to affirm our interest in bringing about the success of the UNIFIL mission at this particular time when Israel has been carrying out savage attacks against civilians.

ISRAELI, SYRIAN PLANES PURSUE EACH OTHER OVER LEBANON

NC301526 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Text] There was an air chase between Syrian and Israeli planes over Lebanon at about 1630 today. However, there are no military reports about a clash between the planes, which were estimated to have numbered four--two Syrian and two Israeli--nor are there any other details, apart from the fact that all the planes have left Lebanese airspace, causing a sonic boom.

VOL: MAJOR HADDAD SAYS SOVIET SHIPS UNLOAD ARMS AT TYRE

NC301817 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 30 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Reports from 'Ayn Ibil say that Maj Sa'd Haddad announced at a press conference today that two Soviet ships unloaded heavy weapons at the port of Tyre in the past few days. Major Haddad said that these weapons consist of missiles, mortar and various kinds of artillery. This shipment has been sent to Palestinian terrorists and Lebanese communists.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID LEAVES FOR LIBYA 30 AUG

LD302042 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] President Chadli Bendjedid left Algiers this afternoon for Libya where he will attend the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan First of September Revolution. His trip comes at the invitation of Colonel al-Qadhafi. President Bendjedid is accompanied by Col Abdallah Belhouche, inspector general of the national army; Slimam Hoffman, official in charge of the FLN foreign relations section; Mr Ibrahimi, the planning minister; and by other senior officials. Token units of the Algerian Army, Air Force and Navy will participate in the military parade as part of the celebrations in Tripoli.

BENYAHIA DEPARTS FOR CUBA WITH NIGERIA'S ADEFOPE

LD302123 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Beddik Benyahya, and Mr Adefope, Nigerian commissioner for external affairs, left Algiers this afternoon for Cuba to attend the nonaligned summit conference.

Communique on Adefope Visit

LD302020 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Major General Adefope ended his 4-day official visit to Algeria today. At the conclusion of the visit a joint Algerian-Nigerian communique was published. The communique, signed by the heads of the two delegations, reviews the large possibilities for cooperation which merit a new impulse corresponding to the aspirations of the Algerian and Nigerian peoples.

The communique, published a few hours after a meeting between the Nigerian foreign minister and a delegation of the POLISARIO Front, led by its secretary general, Mr Mohamed Abdul Aziz, stresses the serious violation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU following the latest setback caused by a state participating in the conflict, which strikes a dangerous blow to all the peaceful efforts made in particular by the OAU and its ad hoc committee, and which threatens stability and security in this region.

The signatories of the communique demand an immediate withdrawal of the aggressive troops from Western Sahara, invoking the right to independence and self-determination.

Finally the two delegations strongly condemn the schemings of the minority regime in South Africa and reiterate their warnings against the leaders of Western countries who continue to give their manifold support to those regimes.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS OPENING OF GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

LD301632 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Aug 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Muhammad Abu Qassim az-Zawawi, assistant secretary-general of the General People's Congress attended the inaugural session of the Tripoli conference on the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary schemes in the Arab world which started in Tripoli yesterday.

Az-Zawawi delivered a speech thanking all the parties and organizations taking part in the conference.

He said: "It is an honour that this conference is held in the Jamahiriya on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution". He added: "The number of members attending the conference inspires our confidence that the honourable struggle against imperialism, reaction and oppression will achieve decisive and final victory very soon. The number of freedom fighters is on the increase every day while the oppressors are getting weaker and weaker." He affirmed that if the era is that of the militant people it is also bound to be that of the victory of democracy.

The reality was that the era of the masses was born two years ago. Mr az-Zawawi said: "We in the Jamahiriya are happy to meet freedom fighters from all over the world, because we strongly believed that the cause of freedom is indivisible and its victory in the Jamahiriya was one of for freedom throughout the world."

Mr az-Zawawi affirmed that the downfall of agent Somoza, and the overthrow of the shah were victories for all honourable freedom fighters.

He said that the generation which experienced the popular uprising against oppression and imperialism came to realize that the victory against imperialism and its tools was no easy task. Therefore we should arm ourselves with education, awareness, caution and effective solidarity.

He added that we should unite our efforts to strike at imperialism, because the fall of every imperialist fortress is a victory for freedom throughout the world. Mr az-Zawawi addressed the members of the conference and said: "The Jamahiriya's people believed that the subject of this conference is one which concerns all honourable peoples throughout the world. Palestine was the victim of the reactionary-Zionist-imperialist aggression, where all evil forces have united their efforts against the Palestinian people and expelled them.

Mr az-Zawawi condemned the U.S. imperialist and reactionary forces for their help and support of Zionism, for this support helped to plant this racist entity in the heart of the Arab homeland. He said that the Zionist entity was hostile, illogical and like a knife tearing the Arab nation apart and restricting its role in support of freedom throughout the world.

Mr az-Zawawi called upon the participants to study, debate and analyse the various aspects of the reactionary-Zionist-imperialist plots. He also called upon all honourable freedom fighters to join efforts to liberate this part of the world.

Mr az-Zawawi pointed out that the Jamahiriya was subjected to various kinds of plots and provocations as it endeavoured to defend freedom in the world. He said that all freedom fighters found themselves in one trench defending the soil on which the revolution was erupting to defend freedom, humanity and progress throughout the world.

He said that the victory achieved by the Great First of September Revolution against the most oppressive and reactionary regime in the region was in fact that of all freedom fighters and that this revolution would continue to support all oppressed people until they acquire their freedom throughout the world.

Mr az-Zawawi said that the Great First of September Revolution realized and believed in these facts: "Since the time when brother Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi used to lead us in the schools to organize and prepare us to confront imperialism.

Mr Omar Hamdi [not further identified] opened the conference and delivered a speech in the name of the international preparatory secretariat of the international conference in solidarity with the Arab people and their central cause: Palestine, which will be held in Portugal between the 2nd and 6th of November.

He affirmed that this conference has a special importance considering the issues to be discussed and the circumstances and place in which it is held.

He said that these three dimensions make of this conference an important political event and create an opportunity for the representatives of millions of peoples of the world to express their views and work jointly to stand against these schemes which aim not only against the security of the Arab nation but also against the security of the whole world.

Hamdi strongly condemned the so-called 'Camp David' accords, the Washington treaty and the self-rule conspiracy. He said: "It is an attempt to abolish the Palestinian character for it considered the Palestinians as mere refugees. He said that this was a ridiculous crime against a peaceful but militant people.

Mr Hamdi submitted to the conference the draft working papers endorsed two days ago by the preliminary international secretariat. The draft includes:

Firstly: The working paper to be submitted to the international conference in Portugal to be distributed to all the delegations invited to the next conference in Portugal to enable them to study the paper and its contents.

Secondly: The Tripoli draft declaration of solidarity with the people fighting against the plans of imperialism, Zionism, racism and fascism.

Thirdly: A draft message of support and solidarity with the people and leadership of the Jamahiriya on the tenth anniversary of the Great First of September Revolution.

Fourthly: A draft message to be addressed to the non-aligned countries in Havana.

Following Mr az-Zawawi's speech, the Jamahiriya delegation addressed the conference condemning the American-Zionist-Sadatist alliance. The delegation affirmed the dangerous deteriorating situation in the Arab region and added that the continuation of occupation in Palestine, the expulsion and oppression of its people, occupation of Arab lands and disturbance of normal conditions there, the occupation of Arab lands and disturbance of normal conditions there, the occupation of south Lebanon and the creation of sectarian entities on its border represented a daily threat to world peace and a flagrant aggression against human rights as defined in the charter of the United Nations.

The delegation stressed that such attitudes reinforced the continued presence and policing of imperialist interests in the region.

They said that the only solution to the Palestinian cause should be that proposed by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi in his message to Carter--to put an end to the migration to Palestine, the return of the settlers to their original countries, a halt to armament of the Middle East except of the occupied countries and the establishment of a democratic Palestinian state for the Palestinian and Jewish Arabs. He added that these proposals were bound to establish peace in Palestine.

He affirmed that the establishment of the Jamahiriyah societies, "massdoms," facilitates the solution of the world's problems because of its principles of integration and equality.

The member of the Jamahiriyah delegation stressed that socialism should be the philosophy of life in the world for it destroys the unjust laws which govern relations at international levels. Through this philosophy just laws will be established.

Then the delegations started to deliver their speeches. The secretary of the Palestine Liberation Organization delivered his in the morning session, representing the world liberation front. The representative of South Africa liberation front, representing Africa, the Indian representative, representing Asia while the Cuban representative representing Latin America also delivered their speeches. The representative of the international workers union gave a speech in the morning session.

All delegations have concentrated on the importance of the struggle and cooperation against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary schemes.

The delegations praised the Jamahiriyah's role in helping, supporting and standing by the people in their struggle to achieve freedom and to defeat oppression and slavery.

The conference resumed its meetings this evening with more speeches by the delegations. The morning session was attended by delegations of friendly countries. Among the attendants were the Guinean foreign minister and the chairman of the Central Committee of the revolutionary party of Benin as well as many ambassadors of progressive countries to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

HASSAN CALLS FOR OAU SUMMIT ON SAHARA IN MESSAGE TO TOLBERT

LD302222 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, has sent a message to Mr William Tolbert, president of Liberia and current OAU president. The royal message was delivered today by Abderrahmane Baddaou, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, to President Tolbert in Monrovia. Here is its full text:

Thanks be to God alone, whose reign is eternal. From Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco, to His Excellency Mr William Tolbert, president of Liberia:

Your Excellency the President, beautiful and good greetings and peace coupled with the most sincere friendship and great appreciation; we have received with gratitude your letter dated 17 August 1979. It is natural that your first consideration, you the current OAU president, should be to see peace prevailing all over our continent and that any breach of it should be avoided by all legal means, by calling on member countries in particular to refrain from any action that might disturb it.

Your interest in this does not differ in any way from our interest, and this matter shall remain our willed objective in the face of any provocations to which we are subjected, or in the face of any hostility aimed at us, or any ignorance of our history and the rights of our forefathers which may confront us.

The artificial nature of the issue raised by those who want to debate the return of the Sahara to Morocco has long been clear to a large number of people, and it will become clear to all in the long run because of our deep conviction in the triumph of justice, especially as the roots of this right go back to the depth of historic and legal legitimacy established both in law and in fact.

Your Excellency the President, the Sahara extends from the ocean to the Red Sea. Thus, to establish a basis for the debate we are facing requires acceptance of the existence of a dynastic regime in our Sahara which is strongly distinguished from the neighboring Saharan populations who are under other sovereignties. If there is a Saharan people, it is the people of the whole of the Sahara, not only the people of the Western Sahara. However, the history of decolonization, as one event followed another, indicates that this Saharan people does not exist as such, because all neighboring countries have not regarded it as distinct from their populations. This fact, which at times some wish to suppress or distort, is not a new fact because since 1960 voting has taken place in which heads of state and government, at the Casablanca summit, unanimously passed a resolution recognizing the legitimacy of the Moroccan claim and approving Africa's obligation to support Morocco in the struggle for the recovery of its Sahara, which was then under colonial rule. It is perhaps useful to recall that the heads of state and government of the following countries--Algeria, Libya, Ghana, Guinea--participated in the Casablanca summit conference.

Your Excellency the President, we consider, like you, that Africa is now going through a decisive stage in the search for its real economic and political liberation. Instead of wasting our efforts and scant human and material resources in an attempt to solve artificial problems, we see the need to fully devote ourselves to work which secures for Africa development based on harmony and for Africans the better living which they all seek.

From this premise, and so that your interest and ours coincide, we believe that a summit conference under the presidency of Your Excellency, attended by heads of state and government of countries neighboring the Sahara and the honorable members of the committee of wisemen, will be an effective contribution to the search for the economic liberation we all hope for. If we pool our human and material resources and make our main objective the comprehensive prosperity of our continent in a framework of mutual help and relief and fraternal cooperation we will have presented to the whole world proof of our ability to exercise [words indistinct] and clear vision and perceptive minds that we were born with.

We will also be able to prepare together a policy based on the right to benefit from the sea, and this right is necessary for life and nourishment in the year 2000. However, many countries neighboring the Sahara are deprived of this right because they are situated in the middle of our continent. By personally implementing and accomplishing this noble deed yours will be the most famous presidency, and will go down in history in letters of gold.

In order to guarantee the full success that this deed deserves, this task should be started with respect for the sovereignty and integrity of all, a matter which also be accompanied by preserving the vital interests of all.

V. 31 Aug 79

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NORTH AFRICA

Your Excellency the President, please accept our highest fraternal consideration. Written in the Royal Palace in Ifrane, 28 August 1979.

BOUCETTA LEAVES FOR HAVANA NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD302301 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Foreign Minister Boucetta left tonight for Havana to attend the nonalined summit conference. In a statement at the airport he said that the movement has no right to deal with a problem like the Sahara, a matter which concerns Morocco's achievement of national unity. Morocco is ready to cooperate with all to make the region one of peace. This was confirmed in his majesty's letter to President Tolbert, current OAU president.

L'OPINION: CUBAN, E. GERMAN OFFICERS IN POLISARIO

LD281904 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Rabat--L'OPINION carries an article on the attack on El-Bouirat. It says the POLISARIO launched this attack in order to try to regain some of the support of international public opinion after the crushing defeat at Bir Enzeran.

"The battle of Bir Enzeran, L'OPINION adds, showed that a large-scale military action--even though officered by Cubans and East Germans, appearing in the guise of the POLISARIO Front, and only putting into action a number of men in which public opinion could not construe to be a 'liberation movement'--could not only not oppose on the ground Morocco's retaking of the Sahara, but could not even challenge its presence."

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 30 AUG

JN301805 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 30 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Aug--At 1900 today, President Numayri returned here from a 2-day working visit to Saudi Arabia, during which he held talks with his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister. The talks dealt with issues of common interest and with bilateral relations, within the framework of the continuous consultations between President Numayri and His Majesty King Khalid.

President Numayri left Khartoum yesterday morning accompanied by Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, Political Bureau member and head of the state security organ; Dr Baha' ad-Din Muhammad Idris, minister for cabinet affairs; and Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, the president's press adviser.

WESTERN SAHARA

LAMINE INTERVIEWED ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD301605 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Aug 79 pp 1,7 LD

[Interview granted by SDAR Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine to Muhammad 'Abbas--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Following the aggressive new step taken by Hassan II's regime in annexing the southern part of Western Sahara, our region is facing a grave situation.

How do you assess this new situation?

Answer: The OAU resolutions at Monrovia and the 5 August peace agreement between the POLISARIO Front and the Mauritanian Government, [Morocco's] international isolation, the escalation of the war by POLISARIO fighters and the successive defeats suffered by the Moroccan Army--all these factors have caused the Moroccan Government and the king of Rabat in particular to be seized by a new fit of expansionist hysteria. The Saharan people, while remaining openminded to anything that may achieve peace in North Africa, will, at the same time, continue to seek through their own means, and by force of arms in particular, to achieve their national independence within the framework of their search for peace.

What pains us is that certain Western governments and their lackeys remained silent in 1975 when the Western Sahara was invaded by Morocco and Mauritania. These same countries are once again silent today as Morocco extends its aggression to the southern Sahara, and they have not stopped their support for the royalists regime. We are now facing two alternatives: The road to peace which the SDAR Government established when it declared a cease-fire unilaterally on the southern front 12 July 1978; and the road to war which the Moroccan regime pursued before and after the peace agreement between the SDAR and Mauritania.

If this silence encourages a continuation of the war and expansion at the expense of neighboring peoples--a situation that threatens a terrible war in the area--then the [Western] governments in question should not feel disturbed and should remain silent if the Saharan people escalate their just war inside Moroccan territories.

Question: What action do you expect from the OAU in response to the Rabat regime which once again and publicly declared through Hassan II last Sunday its rejection of the recent Monrovia resolutions on the Saharan problem?

Answer: The OAU was brave to adopt the resolution recognizing the Saharan people's right to self-determination and on holding a referendum to express that right. But the Moroccan Government is naturally rebelling against the OAU. This is not something new since the Moroccan Government has for many years been searching for the means to become an empire.

There is no doubt that the practical and wise answer by the African leaders is to continue to support the Saharan people and their right to self-determination and independence just as in the recent past they supported the Mauritanian people's right and independence. This is only fair for the heroic Saharan people who have never ceased to assert their existence and to impose their right through heavy sacrifices.

Hassan II's statements last Sunday are an insult to Mauritania and an affront to the dignity and independence of the fraternal Mauritanian people. There is no doubt that the claim that the peace treaty was a stage imposed by expediency indicates that there is a serious effort to return to the past and to create instability in Mauritania by inciting a civil war there.

The Mauritanian people will always find another fraternal people on their side; namely, the Saharan people, who are prepared to help them defend their independence and the sanctity of their soil.

Question: How do you view the potential developments inside Morocco?

Answer: The basic role in the potential developments inside Morocco cannot be undertaken by the professional political parties. This role will be played by the free officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the royalist forces in order to save the Moroccan Army from the process of annihilation to which it is still being subjected. By some extraordinary act this army has become a magic wand in the king's hand to annihilate a fraternal people.

The acute economic, military and political crisis which the royalist regime in Morocco is suffering is the beginning of the end of a repressive and expansionist policy against neighboring fraternal peoples. The longer the war lasts the more the internal and external political line of the Moroccan regime will be exposed.

Question: What is the military outcome of the [Moroccan] occupation of southern Sahara?

Answer: When this part of our country was occupied by Mauritania we had combat units operating there. When we temporarily suspended fighting on this front these units remained in their positions.

It appears that Morocco hopes that by occupying the southern part of the Saharan Republic the center of the battle will shift there. Our first answer to this came in the Bir Enzaran operation in the heart of the Sahara. Future answers will undoubtedly be deep in Moroccan territory.

The war imposed on us cannot be suffered by our country alone; all the Maghreb will suffer it as well, particularly if we know that the king has tried to conceal this war from the Moroccan citizen. But after the Tan Tan operation of 28 January the Moroccan people have begun to feel the impact of the war raging in the southern part of their country or in Western Sahara.

The Saharan Liberation Army is the master in the field; it is watching the area day and night. In the meantime, the Moroccan invasion army prefers to stay in its barracks. Initially the royalist forces deployed their units in various parts of Western Sahara but, under the blows of the Saharan forces, they have been forced to withdraw from many positions and to concentrate in places such as El Aaiun, Bucraa and Semara. This withdrawal is very advantageous for our forces because it enables them to operate with greater freedom and effectiveness.

Question: The nonaligned movement is about to hold its sixth summit. What do the Saharan people expect from this movement?

Answer: Morocco's expansionist regime has for many years been trying to conceal the existence of the Saharan people. It has always tried to block any resolution by the nonaligned movement, using the excuse that it is an African problem and hiding behind the OAU resolutions on the problem. Nevertheless, it has been unable to distract the movement's attention from what has been going on in northwest Africa. Today those clouds have been dispersed and the actions of Hassan II's regime have come to light. The Saharan problem is on the agenda of the sixth conference to be held in Havana in a few days' time. Our friends inside the movement are numerous and their number is doubling every day. There is no doubt that it will be one of the burning problems to be discussed, and the participating countries will show in the debate their alignment with justice or with aggression and will indicate their choice of the road to peace or war.

BEGIN DEFENDS POLICY IN SPEECH TO JEWISH APPEAL LEADERS

TA310656 Jersuallem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500GMT 31 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpt] Last night Prime Minister Menahem Begin firmly rejected the criticism levelled against the firm policy of the IDF in southern Lebanon. There is a great deal of injustice, Menahem Begin said, in the attempt to split the responsibility and the condemnation between those people coming to murder children and those trying to prevent terrorist acts.

The prime minister spoke last night in the Knesset in a meeting with 300 leaders of the United Jewish Appeal from the United States at the end of their visit to Israel. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh was at the Knesset last night.

[Ben-Melekh] The day will come, Menahem Begin promised last night, when we will win the battle. Today we are attacked on all fronts, the prime minister said, and false claims are made against us. However, Israel will not apologize. Israel is the one who saved the Christian minority from annihilation. Israel is now acting against the terrorists and their sponsors in Beirut. Is it fair, the prime minister asked, to split the blame between the two sides.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] They [the IDF] saved lives. If nothing happened--it is very difficult to prove--I can assure you since we hit them permanently we saved an uncountable number of lives of our people. [end recording]

[Ben-Melekh] Referring to his upcoming meeting with President as-Sadat, the prime minister expressed his belief that the talks in Haifa would be very fruitful.

Regarding the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza he said that it had not been imposed on Israel but had been conceived by Israel's policymakers. Any attempt to claim that the Camp David accords will bring about the establishment of a Palestinian state is a distortion of the accords.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] Nobody can say that it means a so-called Palestinian state or a corridor leading to it, because we debated this issue and we made it clear that autonomy is not a state, cannot be a state. It means self-rule. [end recording]

[Ben-Melekh] The prime minister clarified that IDF forces would continue to maintain and defend security in the boundaries of the autonomy even after the end of the first 5 years of the self-administration. We shall overcome. This is how Menahem Begin concluded his remarks to hundreds of the United Jewish Appeal leaders.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ON STRIKES AGAINST TERRORISTS

TA301554 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 30 Aug 79 TA

[Text] We will attack in the manner that we deem fit any terrorists target as soon as it is identified. This was said by Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori in an interview this afternoon. Our military correspondent Gad Becker spoke with Mr Tzipori. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Deputy Defense Minister what are the lines guiding Israel's policy today?

[Answer] The State of Israel's policy, or the policy of the Israeli Government--and I think that this policy has remained basically unchanged except perhaps in regard to its intensity--is that we have made a firm decision to try at all costs to stop the terrorists' activity or make them pay a price that will make them think twice before every act. In view of this situation our decisions are as follows: Whenever we identify a terrorist target, we will attack that target. We will attack it in a manner that we deem necessary and possible and in the most efficient way--either with infantry, mechanized forces, artillery barrages, aerial attacks or naval attacks. This means that the game is no longer a one-way game. Another decision is that we are no longer taking retaliatory action. We are taking preventive action and, therefore, this is the major difference: We are not waiting for them to murder Jews so that we can then have a legitimate reason for attacking them. Wherever we identify a headquarters, a training camp, a departure base or an ammunition camp, we move against it. We began this a few months ago. We are doing this today and we will also do this in the future until they arrive at the conclusion that this does not pay. I do not think that any element in Eretz Yisra'el or in the wide world has the moral right to prevent the Israeli Government from defending its citizens with all means at its disposal. We do not distinguish between arms for total war and arms to defend the Jews. The arms that we have are the ones we will fight with.

[Question] You mentioned the wide world and we immediately think of the United States. To what extent can the State of Israel act and pursue its goals within the framework of the limitations and international pressures being applied to us?

[Answer] I think that the limitations do serve as a pressure, but no one will be able to apply pressure on the Israeli Government to abandon the blood of its citizens.

[Question] What is the final aim of Israeli activity in southern Lebanon? In your opinion, is it possible to effect a total and clear solution of this problem?

[Answer] I do not think that it is possible to arrive at a total and clear solution because we have to consider the fact that in the background lies the Palestinian charter, and the final plan of these murderers is for us to be in the sea. Nothing less than that will satisfy them. As soon as the Palestinians change, change the leadership and cease their acts of murder, the State of Israel will have to reconsider. Until then, we will probably have to fight; to fight and to continue to attack them and make the cost as high as possible. I cannot see a solution to this problem in the foreseeable future, but I certainly believe that the Israeli Government and its military arm--the IDF--has the responsibility to defend the lives of its citizens. Now, if these murderers are to be found in a country which is unable to rule and defend its citizens and isolate the terrorists, then that country has more of a responsibility than we do, even though we will do our best to harm as few civilians as possible and focus our attacks on the terrorists. [end recording]

MODA'I WARNS OF DELAY IN RETURNING OILFIELDS

TA301509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said today that we might have to consider not returning the 'Alma oilfield in 3 months time. Upon his return from talks with his Egyptian counterpart in Abu Rudays, Minister Moda'i said that the gap in the positions of the two sides has still not been narrowed.

Israel wants to buy 2 million barrels of oil per year while Egypt is only prepared to sell 1 and 1/2 million tons. [as heard]. There is still a gap of \$7 per barrel on the price.

Moda'i said that we must not concede to the Egyptians on this issue and, therefore, there might be a disruption of the timetable for the return of the field even though he expressed the hope that this would not be the case. He also said that it is hoped that a solution will be found during the talks between the prime minister and President as-Sadat in Haifa next week.

After February, Israel might be able to get oil drilling rights on the Egyptian side of the Red Sea. The Egyptians are also prepared to allow us to participate in international tenders for the purchase of oil over and above the 1 and 1/2 million tons which we will receive as preferred clients.

Agreement was reached today on the transfer arrangements for the 'Alma field. Israel has agreed to give Egypt the drilling equipment at the 'Alma field, which is valued at several million dollars, because it is regarded as an organic part of the field. However, Israel demands payment in return for the offshore oil rig and the production barge.

Egypt's oil minister has announced that his country intends to halve the 'Alma field's production and produce only 20,000 barrels a day.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON EGYPT'S PEACE INTENTIONS

TA291258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Let's hear the views of Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan on the support enjoyed by President as-Sadat today in Egypt.

[Dayan--begin recording] I do believe that President as-Sadat is enjoying the support of the population of the people of Egypt and of the Egyptian forces too. But saying that, what I mean is not so much that they want, they are dying to have normal relationships with Israel and to feel like brothers with us and so on and so forth, but they are absolutely fed up and sick and more than that of having wars with Israel, against Israel--pointless, fruitless, hopeless wars. So I think that support for As-Sadat's move is based mainly, and I think that he does enjoy this support of his people, but I think it's based mainly on two points: One is, they just don't want to have another war. They do want to have their territory back, they do want to have their sovereignty over the Sinai, but they hope, they don't want to rely on another war, they don't want to carry out another war against Israel.

And the second point is: They don't want to go on with the Russians and they want to turn to the United States of America. This is very important. We have to realize what they mean by that. Russia has been there about 20 years. They did build the Aswan Dam, but that was about the only civilian economic project. Otherwise, what did Russia do there? Armed them, trained them, planned for them and pushed them for another war and another war against Israel. Now, I believe that the Egyptian people, not only the leadership, not only President as-Sadat, but even the masses, they don't want to go on this way any more. And they want to turn to another superpower which would help them economically. I am sure that they realize that there is one thing that they cannot expect the United States of America to do: They cannot expect America to help them, to equip them or to train them in order to fight and to destroy Israel.

They know that. So, I think that what is happening--the support that As-Sadat has of his people is based on these two points: On the local one--they want to put an end to the wars, and secondly--with their foreign relationship, they want to change sides, they don't want to go on with Russia, they do want to go with the United States in order to build their economy and not to fight Israel realizing that the United States will not help them to destroy Israel. [end recording]

LABOR PACT SIGNED WITH U.S. AS MARSHALL CONCLUDES VISIT

TA310852 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Aug 79 p 2 TA

[By Hayim Shapiro]

[Excerpt] A cooperation agreement covering employment and training, occupational health and work safety, and labour-management relations was announced last night by U.S. Labor Secretary Ray Marshall and Labor and Social Affairs Minister Yisrael Katz.

Marshall's four-day stay included meetings with Histadrut and industrial leaders, the latter headed by Avraham Shavit, and visits to agricultural settlements.

In a meeting with the Israel productivity institute, Marshall suggested cooperation between the institute and U.S. bodies on methods of measuring productivity.

On a personal note, Marshall yesterday planted a tree in memory of his 16-year-old son Christopher, who died a month ago.

In an interview with the Jerusalem POST, Marshall said he was "encouraged" by recent developments in the International Labor Organization.

Although he could not predict whether the U.S. would rejoin the world body, which it left in 1977, after a series of Arab-inspired resolutions condemning Israel and admitting the PLO as an observer, he said the ILO had changed as a result of the U.S. move.

Marshall heads a U.S. Government committee due to meet soon to reconsider ILO membership. He said the U.S. withdrawal had been "beneficial" and the ILO had introduced some safeguards, although not as many as he would have liked.

Marshall said he saw no signs of erosion in U.S. labor's traditional support for Israel. George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, is a steadfast friend of Israel and his likely successor, Lane Kirkland, is, if possible, even more committed.

DAYAN BRIEFS FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS 30 AUG

TA301143 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan will have to respond to the criticism levelled at him for having met Dr ash-Shafi in Gaza. However, work continues as usual at the Foreign Ministry. Moshe Dayan says the autonomy will not be established without Palestinian participation. The Camp David accords constitute a guarantee that a Palestinian state will not be founded in the territories. We should embark on a special information effort. The arrangements made in past years to solve the problems of Lebanon have proven fruitless.

These are some of the highlights of the foreign minister's remarks in a briefing to Foreign Ministry department heads in Jerusalem this morning.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer brings further details.

[Schiffer] Two guarantors signed a decisive document stating that no Palestinian state led by the PLO will be established in the area of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip: U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The decisive document is the Camp David accords.

Emphasizing this point, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that according to these accords the negotiations on the future of the territories, following 5 years of self-administration, will be conducted with Jordan. The permanent borders will only be agreed upon with Jordan. The emphasis is placed on the fact that Israel's neighboring state on the west, according to the Camp David accords, is Jordan.

The very essence of the PLO, even if its members were all God's angels--as Dayan phrased it--and were not terrorists, contradicts the accords signed by the U.S. and Egyptian presidents.

Regarding the autonomy to be established in the territories, according to the foreign minister the main problem is the opposition of the inhabitants of the territories to participating in the negotiations. The autonomy will not be established without Palestinian participation. Egypt can reach an agreement with Israel on this issue. However, it cannot realize the establishment of the self-administration. So far, there have been no indications of a softening in the Palestinian position, Minister Dayan said. They not only have to agree to take part in the negotiations, but also to extricate themselves from the Arab countries' alliance opposed to the peace treaty.

Referring to the realization of the peace treaty with Egypt, the foreign minister said that the government would soon face a demand to adopt decisions on issues arising in the field during the implementation of the treaty. For instance, Dayan mentioned the problem of UN supervision in the Sinai and the question of oil supply from the Sinai.

Regarding the debate on Lebanon at the Security Council, the foreign minister presented the problem as follows: The arrangements in the past 2 years, introducing a UN force in southern Lebanon, have not solved the problems of this country. The Lebanese Government has not succeeded in rehabilitating its army and imposing its rule on the various regions of the country.

Minister Dayan also spoke about the settlements. I said at the Cabinet session, the foreign minister said, that I approve of continuing settlement on government land. I said that it would be important that we make a settlement plan which would be fully published. Thus, we would dispel the impression frequently created, as if we were tricking world public opinion and doing our settlement work underground.

Minister Dayan concluded that his ministry should make a special effort in the information arena.

JERUSALEM POST ON NEED FOR INCREASE IN U.S. AID

TA310906 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By POST economic reporter Shlomo Maoz]

[Text] Israel is planning to ask the U.S. for \$3 billion-\$3.5 billion in fiscal aid for the coming year, the Jerusalem POST has learned.

The POST learned that the plan to request the increased aid--some \$1 billion more than recent annual requests, and nearly \$2 billion more than Israel has received in recent years--arose in marathon sessions held by top treasury and Bank of Israel officials. The POST had also learned that two top economic officials have recently been scouting out the expected U.S. response to the increased request during Washington trips. The two officials are Dan Halperin, the new economic attache in Washington, and Eitan Raf the new accountant-general.

The increase request is based on the increased request is based on the increasing trade balance deficit, which this year could reach on the increasing trade balance deficit, which this year could reach \$4.5 billion-\$5 billion, including military imports. In 1980 the deficit could grow by an additional \$1.3 billion of which \$500 million would be in military imports. The deficit is the result of the speedy rate of oil price increases, combined with the departure from the Alma oilfields and Israeli spending on military and construction development in the south.

Government sources yesterday warned that if there is no immediate real cut in the state budget, including investments, the economy could enter a severe, uncontrolled recession next year, in which unemployment would be widespread.

Studies have shown that despite treasury reassurances, private and public consumption grew this year far beyond the planned amount. According to treasury estimates, the foreign debt could grow by an additional \$2 billion this year, reaching \$14.5 billion. Although foreign reserves grew during the past year to reach \$2.6 billion, the reserves are seen as only a "bridge" between the current situation and what would develop if the deficit is cut in the future. The growth of the foreign debt and the trade deficit worries economic officials, who now believe that Israel could face serious obstacles in its search for international financial backing--the way it did in 1974, after the Yom Kippur War. At that time, Israel was loaned money on a short term basis and at high interest rates. But not all economic observers agree on this point, with some arguing that Israel still has good credit references abroad.

In January, Israel will seek a congressional re-evaluation of the terms of the loan to pay for the Sinai redeployment, including the new air bases, in which Israel will argue that the withdrawal has placed a heavy burden on the country. The agreement with the U.S. enables Israel to request such an annual re-evaluation. Meanwhile, there are still treasury officials who privately argue that Prime Minister Menahem Begin made a serious error when he didn't press the U.S. to make the U.S. aid a grant and instead asked that it be a loan.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORT OF DOGFIGHT WITH SYRIA

TA301610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Falangist radio says that this afternoon there was a dogfight between two Israeli planes and two Syrian planes in the skies over Lebanon. The broadcast, picked up by our monitor Mikna'el Gurdus, said that Israel's planes returned to their bases safely following the fight.

The IDF spokesman denied the report outright. The spokesman stressed that no Israeli plane was involved in any dogfight today in Lebanese skies.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN KORDESTAN PROVINCE

Interior Minister on Mahabad

LD291026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A delegation led by Mullah Ramim 'Abbasi from the Mahabad city Revolution Council has come to Tehran to hold talks with state officials regarding developments in Kordestan. We have an interview with Interior Minister Mohammed Hashem Sabbaghian regarding the outcome of the negotiations. [begin recording]

[Question] Is that Your Excellency, Sabbaghian?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] We have heard that a delegation from the Mahabad city council has come to Tehran and has held talks with government officials. I would like to ask you which officials they talked to and what the outcome of the negotiations has been so far.

[Answer] In the course of a meeting that certain members of the government and of the Council of the Revolution had with certain members of the Mahabad city Revolution Council it was decided:

1. That the army must definitely enter the city and take charge of the security of the region, and that this is the demand of the majority of the citizens of Mahabad;
2. That low-level members of the defunct Democratic Party will not be brought to trial, something about which the leader of the revolution has also issued a message;
3. That, after the army has been established in the city and after securing a suitable place outside the city to station the army, the existing Mahabad garrison, which is near the city, shall be used as the site of a college;
4. That, after full security has been established in the city, by the central staff, a Corps of Revolution Guards from the local people will be formed. Parallel with establishment of security in the city, development work will quickly begin. Members of the Mahabad City Council were advised that when the army enters the city to maintain order, they should make the utmost effort to bring about calm in the city.

[Question] In the conversation we have had with Mr 'Abbasi and another members of the delegation, it was said the atmosphere at present is not favorable for the army to enter the city, but that: We have no objection to the army entering the city. Has there been any agreement on the date on which the army should enter the city?

[Answer] No specific date has been set. Whenever we deem it appropriate, we have said the army will enter the city, because we must, in general, be responsible for the security of the city. [end recording]

Army 5 km From Mahabad

LD301712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani and the interior minister have met and talked with Imam Khomeyni.

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Ialeqani and Hashem Sabbaghian, minister of interior, arrived in Qom this afternoon and immediately went to the residence of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and had discussions with him for about an hour.

After his meeting with Imam Khomeyni, Sabbaghian told the PARS reporter in Qom: We were received by Imam Khomeyni to report on problems relating to Kordestan and to explain the current situation in the country. The imam issued orders accordingly.

Replying to a question by the PARS reporter regarding the results of the meeting with the delegation from Kordestan who had come to Tehran to discuss recent developments in this province, the interior minister said: The delegation that came to Tehran was connected with the city council of Mahabad and bore no relation to the defunct Democratic Party, since we cannot trust the leaders of the Democratic Party.

About the latest news from Kordestan, the minister of the interior said: At present, the Army of the Islamic Republic is about 5 km away from Mahabad and the final details about the army's entry into the town have been revised.

Army Chief Comments

LD301150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Maj Gen Mohammad Hoseyn Shakir, chief of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced in a radio and television interview that the army will enter Mahabad to establish security. Our correspondent has interviewed the chief of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] Following the agreement which was reached between the government and the city council of Mahabad about the army entering the city, please explain the army's plans to enter the town--which has to be carried out?

[Shakir] As you know, one of the brigades of the Urumiyeh division used to be stationed in Mahabad. After the victory of the revolution, the brigade in Mahabad was disarmed by a number of outlaws and, in general, the staff of the brigade were evacuated from that place. However, the army, according to its plans, was determined to send its forces to the barracks in Mahabad.

Some time ago, the members of the city council of Mahabad had a meeting with me. Their view was that the army should agree to place the Mahabad barracks at the disposal of the people of Mahabad to establish a university. In the discussions that I had with them, I expressed agreement with them in the following form: That there was nothing wrong about the army presenting the barracks--the premises of the barracks--to the people of Mahabad in order to assist the development of education and knowledge in the city of Mahabad.

However, the problem now is the question of the establishment of the army units in the bases--as envisaged before. Therefore, we must again station the forces which we used to have in Mahabad in this city to safeguard the well-being and security of the peoples of Mahabad. Later, the question of giving these buildings to the people of the city can be discussed. As you said, the interior minister confirmed this agreement in the interview that he gave.

However, it is in this form that we shall dispatch our forces which are to be stationed in these barracks to the city of Mahabad. But we shall try to find another place for the Mahabad regiment in the environs, and outside the city of Mahabad, and then place the present premises and establishments at the disposal of the people of Mahabad for the sake of the establishment of a university or a faculty or another educational center.

[Question] Therefore, handing over the barracks is dependent on the army being able to build other premises of its own?

[Answer] Yes. We either build premises or, if we see that the use by the educational establishments of these buildings will be delayed, then there are other premises around the city of Mahabad and we can move to the premises nearer the Mahabad barracks and put these barracks at the disposal of the people of Mahabad.

[Question] Another question concerns the instructions of the imam concerning the anti-revolutionary elements in Kordestan and other parts of the country. It is the counter-revolutionary leaders who drag the people behind them. Consequently, these people should be arrested and tried. There is a general amnesty concerning the rest of the followers. Please tell us if the army has done anything to arrest the counterrevolutionary elements. Has it got any plans in this respect?

[Answer] Basically, as the imam, the supreme commander of the armed forces, has decreed, after being stationed in the barracks the army will take charge of the security of the city. At the same time, as the imam has said, we have nothing to do with the ordinary members of the Democratic Party [of Kordestan]. But we will try to arrest, by any means possible, the known leaders and hand them over to the appropriate bodies. [end recording]

Army Ready To Enter Mahabad

LD311036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mahabad is calm today and the army is ready to enter the city. The majority of the inhabitants of Mahabad have announced that they will refrain from any clashes with the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the report of our correspondent from Mahabad, the Muslim people and our Kurdish brothers in Mahabad have expressed their gratitude to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, who in his last message placed them in a different category from the anti-Islamic leaders of the outlawed Kordestan Democratic Party and emphasized that no distinction exists in the Islamic Republic between Shi'ite and Sunnite brothers.

Kurds Attack Salmas

LD301050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the report of our colleagues from the Urumiyeh radio and television center, the city of Salmas was attacked at midnight last night from three directions by Kurds affiliated with the defunct Democratic Party. The Revolution Guards returned the counterrevolutionary elements' fire. In the clash, which took place around the old road between Salmas and Urumiyeh in the region of brick kilns and the city's reservoir, one of the guards, Kazem Farasat, was seriously wounded and the counter-revolutionaries were forced to flee. The wounded guard is at the moment receiving treatment in a hospital, but his condition is not satisfactory.

According to the same report, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Salmas has issued an announcement in which they invite the Kurdish brothers to cooperate with the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, but warn them to leave (Sattar Mamoni), who is one of the rebel leaders, and to lay down their weapons and disperse. Otherwise, they will be responsible for any untoward incident. According to the report of the Urumiyeh central news bureau, at midnight last night, Azim Bustani, an artillery sergeant who was guarding the front of the command center of the army division of Maragheh stationed in Miandow Ab, was attacked by some counterrevolutionary elements and martyred. The attackers shot the sergeant from a car. The commander of the barracks in Maragheh has expressed condolences to the family and relatives of the sergeant after the martyrdom of this soldier of Islam.

Counterrevolutionaries Attack Salmas

LD311034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0948 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent, at midnight last night, in the latest of a series of attacks, counterrevolutionary elements attacked the city of Salmas from three directions. After clashes which lasted for 2 hours with the Revolution Guards, the attackers were forced to flee.

Marivan People Surrender Arms

LD301320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The commander of the Guards Corps stationed in Marivan barracks has told our correspondent that large quantities of various arms and ammunition have been handed over by the people. He added that people are enthusiastically coming forward to hand over their weapons and to obtain their receipts. The commander of the Guards Corps thanked the people for their cooperation and told our correspondent: An overall decision will be taken in the future pertaining to payment to the people for the price of the arms they purchased.

Army Supply Truck Attacked

LD301745 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As a result of a fire on a truck belonging to the army three people have been martyred. Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, commanding officer of the 64th Division of Urumiyeh, this afternoon told the PARS correspondent in Urumiyeh by telephone: According to the report received today, a truck containing foodstuffs with two soldiers and a warrant officer on board was set on fire by counterrevolutionary elements loyal to foreigners, between Pasveh and Jaldian. Regrettably all three passengers on the truck were martyred. He added that at the moment the situation in the region is peaceful.

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER

LD301130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr Vinogradov, USSR ambassador to Iran, who returned to Tehran from Moscow 3 days ago after his summer holidays, met and held talks with the acting minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning. During this meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, the two countries' relations in the political, economic and cultural fields were the subject of study and discussions in a friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding.

PARS REPORTS MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON PRESS FREEDOM

LD302242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1939 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tehran, August 30, (PARS)--The press undersecretary at the Ministry of National Guidance, Mehdi Momken, left Tehran for Tashkent today to participate in a conference for the development of mass communication. The conference will be held in Tashkent between September 3 to 9 with the participation of journalists, radio and television authorities, heads of journalists' training centres from Asia, Africa, Latin America and North America, and high ranking UNESCO officials, Momken told PANA [PARS NEWS AGENCY] before departure.

Commenting on Imam Khomeyni's recent speech concerning the freedom of the press, Momken said: "When the imam was in Paris he announced that the Iranian press will be free and, as we have experienced, they were given such a freedom. Moreover, the Ministry of National Guidance did not interfere in the affairs of the press. But the attitude of a number of newspapers in the past six months forced the imam to limit, to some extent, the activities of the press."

"However, inspired by Islam, Imam Khomeyni once again has ordered the officials to grant freedom to the press and this time we hope that they act in such a way that would deserve freedom in an Islamic revolutionary atmosphere. We expect them to write honestly and avoid charlatanism and plotting," he said.

NVOI CITES SHARI'ATMADARI ON SOLVING KORDESTAN PROBLEM

TA302007 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Aug 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "How Can the Kordestan Problem Be Solved?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Reflecting the demands of all the people, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari has called for a cease-fire in Kordestan and declared that this was has been imposed on our Kurdish brothers. Ayatollah Shari'atmadari called for meeting the demands of the Kurds in regard to granting national autonomy through negotiations between representatives of the central government and the chosen representatives of the Kurdish people, and said that if measures contrary to this are taken the country will face a greater tragedy.

These statements by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, which were uttered in reply to questions by the correspondent of the newspaper BAMDAD, were received with satisfaction, joy and hope by all those faithful to the revolution and by the genuine forces of the masses and the genuine parties, organizations and groups committed to the revolution, and are truly the view and demand of the liberated people of our homeland.

The Kurdish people are among the struggling and valiant peoples of Iran who suffered great hardships and losses during the domination of the satanic regime. From the beginning of its deadly domination until the last day of its life, the bloodthirsty and puppet Pahlavi regime committed serious and violent crimes against the Kurdish people. During the more than 50 years of the domination of the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty and on the orders of the criminal Reza Khan and his more criminal son the fugitive Mohammad Reza, the blood of tens and thousands of the best sons of the people was spilled on the ground. On the orders of his bloodthirsty father and son, even Kurdish boys and girls were taken captive, made servants and maids, and treated with disrespect.

During these more than 50 years, grave and courageous Kordestan was always an arena for onslaught, attack and raids by murderers and criminals, plunderers and looters and gendarmes of the corrupt Pahlavi family.

This was the lot of the Kurdish people who, despite all this oppression, aggression, bloodshed and crime, did not vacate the trench of the struggle for one moment. During the great revolution of the Iranian nation, they showed courage, self-sacrifice and great bravery in overthrowing the satanic apparatus side by side with the other peoples of our homeland. Even during the domination of the hated Pahlavi dynasty, the Kurdish people demanded the right of autonomy within the framework of Iran's territorial integrity. The criminal Mohammad Reza, who willingly delivered Iran to the foreign masters headed by U.S. imperialism, charged the struggling Kurds with separatism because of their legal demand and several times sent the army against the Kurdish people and aimed bullets from the air and the ground at our Kurdish brothers. He spilled the blood of the brave Kurdish people and executed thousands of worthy Kurdish sons, including the beloved and struggling leaders of the Democratic Party of Kordestan--the Qazis.

Our Kurdish brothers have often said that their aim is and has always been nothing more than the right of autonomy within the framework of Iran's territorial integrity. They again expressed this viewpoint and demand in talks which were held a few months ago between representatives of the Kurdish people and representatives of the provisional government led by his Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani. His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani himself later declared that our Kurdish brothers have no thought of separatism and are demanding the right of autonomy within the framework of dear Iran's territorial integrity. Finally, the official delegation of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran officially declared that it confirms the demand of the Kurdish people in regard to recognition of the right of autonomy. In addition to the Kurdish people, other ethnic minorities of our homeland were promised that this legal right of theirs would also be recognized in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Unfortunately, during this period the attitude and the measures of officials of the provisional government were not in line with implementing and respecting promises they had made. The subject of the autonomy of the national minorities of our homeland was left out of the draft of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, contrary to the explicit promises that had been made. Logic and wisdom dictated that, instead of sending the army and spilling the blood of our Kurdish brothers and sisters and passing death sentences on the Kurdish strugglers, the provisional government should have taken the peaceful road and exerted its efforts to fulfill its promises. Resorting to harsh measures will become a means for intensifying subversion and anti-Iranian conspiracies used by remnants of the bloodthirsty regime, SAVAKists and counterrevolutionaries, and these enemies of the revolution, by taking advantage of this situation, have dealt perceptible blows to the revolution and its gains. Only enemies of the revolution, imperialism, Zionism and their servant, the deposed shah, are satisfied with and glad about the heartrending situation in Kordestan.

According to reliable documents, the fugitive Mohammad Reza has allocated \$6 million for continuing fratricide in Kordestan, dealing a blow at the gains of the revolution and the credibility of leaders of the revolution. He has appointed Ardeshir Zahedi and Palizban to carry out this joint plan of the espionage organizations of the United States, Israel and Britain.

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari is completely right when he says that the continuation of this situation will lead the country to a greater tragedy. Fratricide and war should be ended in Kordestan as soon as possible, and by securing the right of autonomy for our Kurdish brothers and other ethnic minorities in the country within the framework of Iran's territorial integrity, the bond of friendship among these peoples of Iran should be strengthened. By relying on this unity and friendship, the conspiracies of the counterrevolution can be nipped in the bud.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN INTERVIEWED AT SOLIDARITY MEETING 27 AUGUST

GF301900 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Aug 79 GF

["Text" of interview with Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin given at the 27 August farewell dinner for participants in the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan]

[Text] At the request of Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, and other participants, Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and prime minister, gave an interview following the dinner reception honoring the participants in the International Conference of Solidarity With the People of Afghanistan at 1900 on Monday, 27 August, at the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The full text of the interview is herewith presented for the information of our dear compatriots:

Question: Esteemed Prime Minister of Afghanistan, I would like to know what is your assessment of the present situation in your country, taking the recent events of [word indistinct] into account?

Answer: I have answered this question in the past, and I repeat that as a result of the shameful meddling of reactionary circles, especially Pakistan and Iran, on the instructions of the imperialists, a small and insignificant incident took place which was brought under control immediately. As for the future, we have complete faith in it, for our heroic army has proved it is ready to defend the homeland and the revolution.

Question: Esteemed Prime Minister, has your land reform program been completed?

Answer: Land distribution to farmers has been completed, but efforts are underway to improve cultivated lands and crops. This is something that may continue for many years.

Question: How different is the land reform in Afghanistan from that in other countries?

Answer: I will leave it to you to answer that question by making your own comparison. But I would like to explain the land reform program in our country by saying that under the leadership of the PDPA and under the guidance of Comrade Nur Mohammad Taraki, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], our land reform program was launched and the land distribution was completed within 6 months. As far as I can see, the records show that it is the most comprehensive land reform program, because this land reform program, in addition to its other aspects [words indistinct].

Question: May I ask how much land has been distributed among your country's farmers?

Answer: So far, 300,000 families have become landowners, and the average size of each parcel of land given to each family is approximately 2 hectares. In the case of first class and choice lands, however, the size is about 1 hectare. Therefore, about 300,000 hectares of choice lands have been distributed gratis and without charge. [figures as heard]

Question: Could you tell us something about the problem of production and what steps, if any, have been taken to increase the level of production in your country?

Answer: As you know, prior to the Great Saur Revolution, the feudal method of production in Afghanistan was not achieving great results. Following the collapse of the previous regime and the victory of the Great Saur Revolution, feudalism in Afghanistan began to decline, and soon all signs and traces of feudalism will be eliminated. As you know, production and the means of production in a feudal system are primitive and backward, and the quality of production is poor. During the 6 months that we have carried out the land reform programs, however, more than 3,500 tractors have been distributed to farmers, and 900 institutions have been created to provide assistance to farm cooperatives, and this number is increasing daily. Furthermore, steps have been taken to acquire better seeds and foster a better understanding of farming.

Question: Would you please give us your views concerning the farmland in your country?

Answer: There are about [number indistinct] hectares of uncultivated lands which have been given to our toiling people; some of them have been converted into government farms and others have been used for [word indistinct]

Question: Your Excellency, Prime Minister, has your problem of grain purchases been eliminated?

Answer: No. Of course, we still need to buy grain abroad, and we do purchase wheat abroad. It should be mentioned that this situation existed before the Great Saur Revolution. However, we hope to become self-sufficient within the next few years as far as wheat production is concerned. In fact, our current wheat crop encourages us in this endeavor.

Question: When we landed at Kabul airport, we noticed a welcome banner saying "Welcome to the Land of Model Revolution." Can you tell us something about it?

Answer: Since this matter is for history to judge, I wish to say only that this was the first time a proletarian revolution took place in feudal society, and it was led by the PDPA--the pioneer of the country's working class. This victory was achieved (?without) a proletarian dictatorship, which makes this revolution a new type of revolution, for this proletarian revolution was successful in a feudal society.

Question: Please tell us something about the future of your country.

Answer: The future of our country and our people is quite clear. We are striding toward building a society free of exploitation, a society where comfort and welfare might reach the point where the toiling man will lack nothing in life.

Question: Esteemed Prime Minister, can you please tell us what obstacles, if any, are there in the path of your revolution? What proof do you have of foreign interference in your internal affairs?

Answer: Obviously, Feudalists, cruel freeladers, imperialists, reactionaries and extreme leftists are all the same. As you are aware, we have reliable proof and documentary evidence that the counterrevolutionary elements are receiving assistance from the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the narrowminded religious bigots of Iran. They send these elements of Afghanistan accompanied by militiamen sent here is several times greater than the number of counterrevolutionaries.

The fact that the imperialist circles are aiding and abetting the counterrevolutionary elements in Afghanistan is an undeniable fact based on existing documents and proof. To find out which imperialist and reactionary countries are meddling in our internal affairs, it would be better to display and reveal whatever proof we have. For the time being, let me say that we have seized a large number of weapons from the counterrevolutionary elements that originated in the United States and Pakistan. Also, the huge sums of money given to them, which we have confiscated, include pounds, dollars, rials and [word indistinct].

Question: Your Excellency, Prime Minister, my first question is, at what stage of the revolution is Afghanistan presently? My second question is, what is your stand on religion? My third question is, what is the present economic status of Afghanistan?

Answer: Your first and third question are very similar; therefore, the answers must be similar also. The Great Saur Revolution placed Afghanistan at a large crossroad: The road of feudalism and the path toward a society where there would be no exploitation of man by man. From the economic viewpoint, Afghanistan has left behind the rejected system of feudalism and is moving toward a society where there will be no exploitation of man by man. Regarding your second question, I am proud to say that in all the world you cannot find any living individual, even among our enemies, who could have any complaint against us because of religion. We have always had and will always have great respect for the noble sanctities of religion. Throughout our struggles, the enemies of our people have always tried to belittle us from a religious standpoint. Fortunately, however, the imperialists, reactionaries and enemies of our revolution cannot use religion against us, for no criticism can be leveled at us on this basis. The people know how we respect them as well as their criticism. Our policy with regard to religion is to uphold a deep and profound respect for the noble sanctities of the great religion of Islam.

Question: Excuse me, could you tell us something about the impact of your revolution outside the borders of your country?

Answer: Afghanistan has always been referred to metaphorically by poets as being the heart of Asia. We are honored that these warm feelings exist among all peoples of Asia. [as heard] As I have said repeatedly--and I will say it again--we do not believe in exporting the revolution, but we do accept the fact that the waves of fraternal, proletarian and revolutionary affection, which transcend the warm and revolutionary limits of our toilers, recognize no boundaries. They cannot be stopped along their path toward peace from reaching the hearts of our wise brothers throughout the world so that they, too, might travel on this road as quickly as possible.

Question: I would like to ask, what is the percentage of laborers in your population?

Answer: As I have said previously, prior to the Great Saur Revolution, the bourgeoisie class in Afghanistan was very weak. When the bourgeoisie is weak in a society, the proletariat will be proportionately weak. But the POPA and [words indistinct] and anyway, the working class existed in Afghanistan in a true proletarian sense, making up 6 percent of Afghanistan's population.

Question: I would like to know how a proletarian revolution in your country, where the majority consists of farmers, [words indistinct].

Answer: The first principle in the proletarian ideology is that a proletarian dictatorship cannot survive without a proper alliance between workers and peasants. Our party, the PDPA, has struggled to make the rule of the proletariat a reality and to bring about affinity and sincerity between workers and peasants.

The PDPA is proud that during its 15-year struggle it has created class councils of peasants. [short passage indistinct] We expect our brother members to analyze and study our experience, because through this analysis and study they will realize how a workers party can conquer the hearts of the peasants. They will also realize that when the peasants discover the sincerity and straightforwardness of the workers, they will naturally trust them. [short passage indistinct] In fact, our land reform brought our farmers together and helped them understand, proved to them, that the workers party-- and the Khalqi regime--stands by whatever promises it makes and will make untiring and relentless efforts to make those promises a reality. This is the best reason for unity between the workers regime and the villagers, the fruits of which are enjoyed by both farmers and workers.

Question: Excuse me, can you tell us something about the status of women in your country?

Answer: This is the first time in the history of Afghanistan that women have the right to choose their spouse on their own. Now, unlike in the past, no one can force a woman to marry a man against her will and wishes.

Question: We would be very grateful if you would give us a few words about the future of your country regarding the distribution of products in the developed labor systems.

Answer: During the first 5-year plan, the foundation of an economic [word indistinct] was laid for the welfare of the people. We hope that during the second, third and fourth 5-year plans we can make our economy strong enough so that we can increase our exports on a larger scale. [Words indistinct] but in the future, steel and other industrial products will be produced, and I hope we will be able to export various mining products found in Afghanistan. The most important of these is copper, most of which we hope to export because in our country we have the best copper reserves.

Question: Esteemed Prime Minister, I would like to know to what degree your revolution enjoys international support?

Answer: Prior to the revolution, we analyzed and studied the conditions in Afghanistan closely, in every aspect. After this study and analysis we came to the conclusion that the labor force and its allies and all other classes [words indistinct]. Based on this analysis and the study of the circumstances of the revolution, we felt that if there were any meddling by foreigners [words indistinct] our toiling people would be capable of defending their revolution against the domestic enemies. [passage indistinct]

INDIA

LIBYAN CRUDE SUPPLIES SUSPENDED DUE TO 'TECHNICAL PROBLEMS'

BK310334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Libya has temporarily suspended the supply of crude to India. This has been officially confirmed in New Delhi. Libya was to supply India 1 million tons of crude under an agreement concluded last year. Of this, 350,000 tons have been received so far. This suspension of crude shipment has been attributed to technical problems. These are being sorted out by the Indian Oil Corporation and its Libyan counterpart.

PAKISTAN

HAO ADDRESSES NATION, DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES 30 AUG

BK310628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1520 GMT 30 Aug 79 BK

[30 August address to nation by General Mohammad Ziaul Hao, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan--recorded]

[Summary] "You may remember that I mentioned in my last broadcast that I would meet with you shortly concerning several important national issues. I want to take you into my confidence on some important issues. Some of these issues are related to external affairs while others concern the politics of the country. The external issues include relations with Afghanistan, Pakistan's inclusion in the nonaligned movement and international reaction to Pakistan's nuclear energy program. I am happy that during the last 2 years our relations with all major powers have been normal, while relations with neighboring and Islamic countries have generally improved in a friendly and cordial atmosphere in comparison to the past. Of course, because of changes occurring in Afghanistan, we have had some problems in relations with Afghanistan.

"You may remember that, by considering the changes in Afghanistan last year as an internal affair of Afghanistan, we never became involved directly or indirectly in its difficulties. Pakistan was even the first country in the Islamic world to recognize the government there and assured the new Kabul government of Pakistan's friendship and good wishes. In this regard, I took the initiative and without any hesitation personally visited Kabul and extended the hand of friendship to President Nur Mohammad Taraki and his government and extended an invitation, which still stands, to the president of Afghanistan to visit Pakistan. Pakistan has always presented practical evidence of this friendliness and good wishes, which the Afghanistan Government itself is aware of. We still pursue the policy of friendliness and cordiality. The Pakistani people wish the Afghan brothers welfare, prosperity and success.

"We have repeatedly said that we do not have any differences with Afghanistan. However, if the Afghan Government feels that it has any differences of any sort, it may be resolved through negotiations. The fact is that the situation in Afghanistan directly affects Pakistan. So far, about 170,000 Afghan refugees have come to Pakistan. Is it not a concern to question what kind of conditions compel refugees to leave their homes and take shelter in a neighboring country in order to protect their own lives and those of their wives and children? The majority of these refugees have taken shelter primarily in the tribal areas and in frontier and Baluchistan provinces with their Pathan and Baluch brothers. Giving shelter to refugees is our humanitarian and Islamic obligation which no civilized nation in the world can avoid. We are providing them some basic facilities of shelter and food on the basis of human sympathy and the Islamic fraternity.

"It is regrettable that unfounded and fabricated allegations are being leveled about Pakistan providing these refugees military training. This has been denied by the Pakistan Government more than once. The Afghanistan Government should immediately create conditions conducive to the safe and honorable return of the Afghan refugees to their homes.

"If the Afghan rulers want peace and friendship with Pakistan, then they should give up the policy of accusation and confrontation and start a dialog dispassionately. They will not find Pakistan lacking in response.

"In this connection I would like to remind you that a few days back our foreign affairs adviser was scheduled to go to Kabul, but I regret that he had to cancel his visit because of conditions created just a few days before his visit. Pakistan was not responsible for those conditions. Pakistan is still interested in having friendship with Afghanistan and wishes to further promote it, but the services rendered to the refugees on humanitarian grounds cannot be changed basically."

"An important aspect of our foreign policy is Pakistan's membership in the nonaligned movement. You may recall that Pakistan has been anxious to join this movement for some time, but because of our CENTO membership some countries alienated us from this bloc. We reviewed our presence in CENTO, assessing its pros and cons, and after consultations with our brotherly countries, Iran and Turkey, we reached the conclusion that in the present circumstances this pact has lost its (significance) and to continue our membership was not in the greater national interest of Pakistan. This is why we decided to quit CENTO and join the nonaligned movement."

"Last year we were invited to attend the [Colombo] nonaligned conference as an observer and it is expected that Pakistan will become a full member at the current Havana nonaligned conference. Mr Fidel Castro, who is the host of the conference, extended an invitation to me through a special emissary to attend this conference. I am grateful to him for this. The importance of this conference can be seen from the fact that, with the admission of new members, the membership of this movement will exceed 90--including almost all the Muslim states. In view of its importance, I have decided to head the Pakistani delegation. Our membership will give Pakistan the status for which we have been striving unsuccessfully for years."

"The next important issue is nuclear energy. All countries of the world want and strive for the acquisition of modern technology for their people's prosperity and welfare. If we look at world history, it is very clear that no technology has ever been the monopoly of one country or a few circles. Each country has always tried to adopt new technology within its limitations and capacities to overcome poverty and ignorance and to proceed on the path of progress. The same could be said of nuclear energy. At present about 50 countries are engaged in nuclear research and nuclear energy production and dozens of other countries intend to do the same"

"Pakistan's present energy resources are much less than other countries in the world. This can be seen by the fact that the power consumption in Pakistan is one-tenth of the average power consumption in other countries of the world and one-third of the average of the other Asian nations. Even to meet this demand is proving difficult for Pakistan because of the great dearth of conventional energy resources and our limitations in the field of power production. The biggest source of our power generation is hydroelectric power. Even if it is exploited to full practical limits, we will only be able to meet one-third of our needs by the turn of this century. Our gas resources are also limited and hardly meet our domestic consumption and needs of fertilizer and other industrial sectors. Coal is not available in sufficient quantity and it can never meet the need for energy supplies."

"We have to import oil from foreign countries in huge quantities, the price for which is increasing daily. For example, 6 to 7 years ago the annual cost of oil imports was only 600 to 700 million rupees. But as I mentioned last time, today we must spend about 93.5 billion rupees on this commodity, which is about 40 percent of our annual foreign exchange earnings. The developed nations are spending a maximum of about 10 percent of their foreign exchange earnings on oil imports."

"Under such conditions, there is no alternative for us but to adopt modern technology to meet our energy requirements and improve the lot of our poor and backward people. Western economic experts have said that in the near future economic and industrial progress is not possible without nuclear energy. Pakistan wants to adopt modern methods of development. Although Pakistan is a developing nation, it does not want poverty forever. How can the poor people of Pakistan tolerate becoming poorer with the passage of time while the world marches toward a new destiny of progress?"

"Pakistan is not the only country which is trying to acquire nuclear technology. The majority of the Third World nations are deprived of this technology. Is it just and fair for a few countries to maintain a monopoly while the Third World is deprived of this technology? Does human rights mean that the developing nations should depend on others? Is it not a fundamental right of sovereign and independent nations to brighten their future with this technology? Which religion, system, law or principle says that a few people in the world should continue to enjoy the latest luxuries while dozens of Third World countries and billions of people continue to be deprived of basic necessities and suffer in a state of backwardness?"

"Pakistan's nuclear program is for peaceful purposes and to this end we have concluded an agreement with France to acquire a nuclear reprocessing plant. This agreement was not concluded suddenly or secretly. It was accomplished after years of prolonged negotiations at the international level, and all the countries and the International Atomic Energy Agency were fully aware of this. During these negotiations Pakistan willingly accepted all safeguards which were considered essential by the International Atomic Energy Agency. I went to the extent of saying that we are even willing to accept additional safeguards provided they are applied to other countries without any discrimination. We are advancing this proposal because we want to use this technology for economic development."

"Despite our assurances, it is extremely regrettable that France, which is an independent, sovereign and respectable nation, is trying to back out of this internationally concluded agreement for reasons that I do not want to mention here. It is doing so at the instigation of others. It is our moral and legal right to insist that France honor this commitment. However, whatever the attitude of others, Pakistan, God willing, will acquire a reprocessing plant under any circumstances."

"Another aspect of this issue is that attempts are being made to hatch a well-planned international plot to create difficulties for Pakistan's nuclear program. For example, the United States has stopped economic aid to us, and the Western media have continued their strong propaganda campaign against Pakistan. In addition, charges have been made against some of our brother and friendly countries. Attempts are being made to link this imaginary bomb with the holy name of Islam. It is also a fact that some countries were incited to commit aggression against Pakistan, and unholy programs to destroy our research program are being encouraged. If any country believes that Pakistan will be bullied by this attitude, then it has misunderstood the Pakistani nation and its spirit of self-respect. It does not know that this nation prefers death to accepting the hegemony of others. History proves that a nation which is ready to die for its honor is immortal. We are a courageous and great nation with a broad vision, honest intentions and determination. We know how to face difficulties and meet situations. All the pressures against us have further strengthened our determination."

"The Pakistani nation understands that the acquisition of nuclear technology for economic development is its fundamental right, which no external power can take away, nor can any Pakistani government surrender this right.

"We also have to learn a lesson from past experiences. You may remember that in 1974 India conducted a nuclear explosion, but Pakistan was punished for it. Canada suddenly stopped exporting essential components and nuclear fuel for the Karachi nuclear power station. The ban continues today. Unless the country reaches the goal of self-reliance, such obstacles are inevitable.

"As far as the question of nuclear weapons proliferation is concerned, Pakistan's stand on this issues has always been (?candid). It has repeatedly declared at the United Nations and other international forums that we are against the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We have been saying for many years that the Indian Ocean and South Asian regions should be declared nuclear weapon-free zones.

"I regret that the Indian prime minister, perhaps influenced by the propaganda of other countries, declared on the occasion of his country's independence day anniversary that under these circumstances India will have to review its nuclear policy. The Indian prime minister also expressed the view that the so-called Pakistani bomb could only be aimed at India. Such apprehensions are totally baseless and benefit neither India nor Pakistan, but only those who are endeavoring to spread such suspicion. In this connection, I have sent personal letters to the Indian prime minister and the American President.

"Before concluding this topic, I want to declare once again that our nuclear program is peaceful, and that to acquire this technology for our economic development is a matter of life and death for us, but we have no intention of using this technology for the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons."

Let us now discuss politics. The current discussion in politics is on the forthcoming elections. I have been repeatedly advised by intellectuals and prominent political leaders not to hold elections under the present situation. Some of them described the present election system as totally un-Islamic and said that there is no concept of political parties in Islam. They say that the Islamic system should be implemented prior to holding the elections. These observations were influenced by their experiences of political chaos and disturbances in the past. If it was my duty then to become involved, it is also my duty today to transfer the country to secure and strong hands. Keeping this in mind, discussions have been held on several issues, including the election of local bodies, the power of the president and the prime minister and proportional representation.

"So far as the election of local bodies and the political parties act are concerned, I will announce the (?decision) on this today. I would like to express my views on remaining issues shortly, in my next speech.

The failure to solve the problems of the people is due to the fact that no attention was paid to the local bodies in the past. Problems should be solved at the grassroots level. All the political parties agree on the importance of the local bodies, but they differ on the issue of whether or not the local bodies elections should precede the general elections. Most of the politicians told me not to hold the local bodies elections prior to general elections. They feared that this might influence the position of the parties in the general elections.

I have traveled through large areas of the country and everywhere all the people insisted on holding local bodies elections prior to general elections. They argue that the party in power after the general election either will not have time for holding the local bodies elections or will undermine their importance. Their apprehensions are not unjustified. Look at the activities of past governments in this regard. How many of you believe you could approach the ministers or the high officials? The transfer of power at the grassroots level to the representatives of the people would be somewhat beneficial. Let me explain the powers of the local bodies. The local developmental projects should be prepared by the representatives of the people and implemented by them. These days the bureaucracy is being criticized. The fact is that it is so overburdened with responsibilities that it is difficult for it to satisfy the people. The only alternative is for the majority of the responsibilities of the bureaucracy to be transferred to local bodies. It was also decided that the elected representatives of the local bodies should be entrusted with the responsibilities of justices of the peace. They will also be provided with judicial authorities.

"Bearing in mind all these issues, it was decided after consultation with provincial governments to hold local bodies elections in September, the exact date to be set by the concerned provincial governments. Election of local bodies in Azad Kashmir will also be held in September, the date to be decided by the government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir."

Before concluding the discussion on local bodies elections, I would like to stress some important points. First, these elections will be held on a nonpartisan rather than party basis. Second, these elections will be free and fair. Third, law and order will be maintained at any cost. Fourth, nowhere will the elected representatives of the people be under the control of the bureaucracy, and the chairman of the district council will be chosen from the elected representatives. Fifth, the representatives of local bodies will not be used as an electoral college for the provincial or national assembly elections.

I hope that our countrymen will maintain law and order and will use their right of franchise to elect deserving candidates.

"In mentioning local bodies elections, I referred to a national edifice of politics and democracy. Political parties play an important role in building this edifice of democracy. The existing political parties act of 1962 governs the political parties. This act, formulated 17 years ago, does not fully meet present-day requirements. That is why it has been decided to amend the political parties act.

"The first amendment to this act requires each political party to register with the election commission. Failure to do so will disqualify it from participating in the elections.

"The second amendment provides for the cancellation of registration of parties which are found indulging in activities prejudicial to the ideology of Pakistan, law and order, independence and integrity of judiciary or which propagate hatred for the armed forces or indulge in propaganda against the armed forces. In such a case not only the party but its members also will be ineligible to contest the elections.

"The third amendment to the act envisages annual party elections at all levels, and any party which has no such election provision in its constitution would be given a specific time to hold party elections in line with its constitution. Otherwise, it would not be eligible to participate in the general elections. It is an established fact that a party which cannot practice democracy in its own ranks is not worthy of participating in the country's democratic process.

"The fourth amendment relates to party funds. There is a constitutional provision that each political party should provide accounts for its funds. It is unfortunate that no law was made for the implementation of this constitutional provision. However, this law is now being made to implement this provision, and it will require the political parties to submit their accounts to the election commission. If a party is found to have received foreign aid, the election commission will be able to declare the party ineligible to participate in the elections.

"The amendments made to the political parties act have the primary aim of making the parties strong and effective to enable them to discharge their duties properly.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I would also like to take you into my confidence regarding the fact that the government is receiving reports that some elements are making secret arrangements to create disturbances in the country. In this context some foreign-made arms were seized while being smuggled into Pakistan recently, and some arrests were also made. According to a preliminary report, some political workers were involved; they are being interrogated. I would like to make it clear that these miscreant elements cannot escape the clutches of the law. If they think that they can create a crisis in the country by disturbances, then they are mistaken. They can never succeed in their unholy intentions. I would like to appeal to the people to cooperate with the government and help in foiling the intentions of the miscreants."

A society based on justice and freedom and Islamic principles--the *raison d'être* of Pakistan--can only be established if the leadership at all levels is in the hands of honest and dedicated persons. Next month's local bodies elections will provide a golden opportunity for Pakistanis to elect honest, patriotic and able persons at the grassroots levels who can serve the people and help in realizing the goals of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Long live Pakistan.

BRIEFS

DANISH DEBT CANCELLATION--Denmark agreed to write off a debt of Pakistan amounting to \$1.419 million as of 1 October 1978. The two countries exchanged documents in this regard in Islamabad on 22 August. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Aug 79 BK]

ILO ASSISTANCE--The ILO, from the UNDP [United Nations Development Program] fund, will provide additional assistance of \$1.3 million to Pakistan for a skills development program. A major part of these additional funds will be utilized for the purchase of equipment for strengthening the nine existing and two new technical training institutes in the country. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 BK]